

# RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND.

DIVIDED WE FALL.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1828.

No. 444.

## PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, Aug. 20.	Fayetteville, Aug. 21.	Newbern, June 7.	Petersburg, Aug. 15.
Brandy, Cogniac, - - -	gall. 127 13	132 16	150 175	125 200
Apple, - - - - -	28 31	33 37	40 50	34 75
Peach, - - - - -	7 10	7 10	6 7	6 8
Bacon, - - - - -	24 25	22 23	28	20 25
Butter, - - - - -	15 1	14 20	18 25	12 25
Coffee, - - - - -	14 15	14 17	18	12 17
Corn, - - - - -	50	35 40	35 40	35 40
Cotton, - - - - -	9	8 9	8 9	9 10
Candles, mould, - - -	15 16	16	15	14 17
Flaxseed, rough, - - -	bush. 900	400 425	600 700	500 700
Flour, - - - - -	16	25 28	35 40	—
Peas, - - - - -	100 110	90 125	100 125	90 100
Gra. Holland, - - -	37 40	43 45	45 50	35 40
Country, - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Iron, - - - - -	9 10	8 10	7 8	6 7
Lard, - - - - -	150 175	200 250	—	150 200
Maples, - - - - -	53 27	35 40	29 30	37 40
Nails, Cut, assorted, -	—	9	—	8
Ons, - - - - -	—	20 25	—	—
Powder, American, - -	—	500 800	—	550 650
Rice, Carolina, - - -	100 130	125 150	90 100	150 200
West India, - - -	40 42	40 45	41 45	42 45
New England, - - -	—	—	—	—
Rice, - - - - -	—	350 000	300 325	400 500
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	—	100	—	825
Salt, Liverpool, - - -	—	75	65	75
Turk's Island, - - -	40 45	75	55	—
Sugar, Brown, - - -	800 1000	850 1150	900 1000	800 1300
Loaf, - - - - -	—	19 22	18 25	18 25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder, -	—	150 175	—	125 150
Hyson, - - - - -	—	120	—	—
Young Hyson, - - -	—	—	—	180 125
Tobacco, - - - - -	400 425	250 275	—	250 700
Yellow, - - - - -	10	8	10	—
White, - - - - -	—	60 65	—	85 90
Whiskey, - - - - -	26 30	25	—	50 35
Wine, Madeira, - - -	—	250 400	300 375	250 500
Teniferre, - - - - -	—	125 150	125 160	—
Sherry, - - - - -	—	160 225	200 250	—
Port, - - - - -	—	200 380	—	—
Malaga, - - - - -	—	75 125	—	—

## NOTICE.

THERE will commence a Camp-Meeting of the Christian Church, at Apple's meeting house, in Guilford county, on Friday before the first Sunday in September.

The General Meeting of the Christian Church will commence at the Union meeting house, in Orange county, twenty miles west of Hillsborough, on Thursday before the last Sunday in September.

John Allen.

July 29.

## NOTICE.

HAVING purchased of Mr. WM. HUNTINGTON, his materials, &c., and rented the shop, I would inform the public that I will carry on the business in all its branches. All work in my line will be promptly attended to and well executed. I hope, by close application, to merit a continuance of the custom which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Lemuel Lynch.

\* I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my customers, as a very attentive, industrious young man, and a good workman.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber being very anxious to bring all his business to a close, has sold his stock of materials, and rented his tools and shop, to Mr. LEMUEL LYNCH, and has no interest in the work done in the shop from and after the 1st day of August next.

As this step has been taken for the purpose of attending exclusively to the settlement of all accounts, it is hoped and earnestly desired, that all who are indebted will call and settle with the least possible delay. Longer indulgence need not be expected.

He has on hand, and will continue to keep, a handsome assortment of Watches, Jewellery and Silver-Ware; all of which will be sold on better terms than such articles have ever been sold for in this place; and will be kept for sale at the same stand as heretofore.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29.

## CASH FOR

WHEAT delivered at my mill, three miles below town, 40 cents a bushel—FLAX SEED, delivered at my house, 50 cents—Clean picked WOOL, 25 cents a pound.

My WOOL CARDING MACHINE at the Tilt Hammer is now in good repair and ready for business.

I have for sale strong Road Wagons, Plantation Wagons, and Two-Horse Wagons, cheap for cash.

James Webb.

July 29.

## NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Will stand the fall session, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner.

July 1.

## State of North Carolina.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1828.

Priscilla Thompson, et al. vs. The Heirs and Executors of Henry Thompson, sr. decd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Thompson, Stephen Baldridge and Nelly, his wife, Samuel Clenny and Mary, his wife, and Elizabeth Murdock, widow and relict of Robert Murdock, decd. heirs at law of the said Henry Thompson, sen. decd. are not inhabitants of this state. It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that unless the said Jas. Thompson, Stephen Baldridge and Nelly, his wife, Samuel Clenny and Mary, his wife, and Elizabeth Murdock, appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Orange, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there, to plead, answer or demur, to said petition. Judgment will be entered pro confesso as to them.

Test,

J. Taylor, Clerk.

July 23, price adv. \$3.00.

## HOUSES and LOTS in Hillsborough for sale.

By BARNABAS O'FAIRHILL, on a credit of one year.

As my object is to prevent the most infamous intercourse of adultery that perhaps ever was known, and seemingly permitted in a christian country, I will call all, beginning at the house where Nancy Gawly now lives and carries on her infamous debaucheries with her old stumpy bumpus.

February 15.

17-4f

## TRUST SALE.

ON Thursday the 18th September, I shall sell the personal property of William B. Jamison, at the dwelling house of the said Jamison, to satisfy two debts of trust duly proved and registered, made to secure certain debts due to Miss Margaret Jamison.

The property consists of a likely slave named Sally, and about 75 Sheep, 50 Hogs, 10 Cows, 4 Swine, and all the Household and Kitchen Furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

John Scott, Trustee.

August 5.

## HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DENNIS HARTT.

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisers will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

## CAMP MEETINGS.

A METHODIST Camp Meeting will commence at Salem meeting house in Orange county, fourteen miles west of Hillsborough, on Friday the 22nd of August next, and end on Tuesday following.

A Methodist Camp Meeting will also commence at Prospect meeting house, in Caswell county, seventeen miles north-west of Hillsborough, on Friday the 5th of September next, and end on Tuesday following. The meetings will be under the superintendence of the Rev. Peter Douthett, presiding elder of the Yadkin district. The friends of God are respectfully invited to attend.

July 29.

40—

## Merchants, Millers, and Traders of Orange.

## TAKE NOTICE.

BY an act of assembly passed in 1818, you are required once in every two years, to have your Weights, Measures and Steel-yards examined and adjusted by the standard keeper of your county. Such of you as fail to comply with the law, by the first Monday of September next, may expect to pay the forfeiture incurred by virtue of said act of assembly.

Wm. Horton.

Standard Keeper for Orange county.

August 5.

## LOST OR MISLAID.

A NOTE of hand, drawn by Dr. B. O'Fairhill in favor of the subscriber, with William F. Clenny as security, for seventeen dollars forty-five cents, with a credit of two dollars seventy-five cents. All persons are therefore cautioned against trading for said note, or the said Dr. O'Fairhill from paying the same to any person but the subscriber.

William Cobe.

August 12.

## FOR SALE.

A NEW and well adapted CART, with a pair of strong and well broke OXEN. Price eighty dollars—months credit. Apply to

G. M. Johnston.

July 15.

## CASH FOR GOOD WHEAT.

DELIVERED at the mill of William Miller & Co. three miles below Hillsborough. CASH FOR FLAX SEED.

J. Webb.

June 24.

36—6w

## State of North Carolina.

Wake County.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1828.

Washington Price vs. Petition for Divorce.

Susanah Price.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Star and North-Carolina State Gazette, printed in Raleigh, and the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition; otherwise judgment pro confesso against her will be entered, and the cause heard ex parte.

Teste

R. Hinton, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7.00

35—3m

## REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Sadlers Shop to the building west of Thomas Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had any where. Their work has hitherto proved good, and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. McDade & Co.

Jan. 15.

13—4f

## A Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale a Valuable Plantation, lying on Little river, in Orange county, eight miles north-east from Hillsborough, and immediately on the road to Gen. Carrington's store. There are on the premises

A good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, and Barn,

with all other necessary out houses, all in good repair. There is also on the plantation a very

Valuable Apple Orchard.

The Land is of the very best quality, and adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, tobacco, and cotton. As it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will first visit the premises, I deem it unnecessary to say more. The terms of sale will be made easy, and can be known by inquiring of Thomas Clancy, esq. a Hillsborough, or of myself in Greensboro.

John C. Latta.

June 30.

36—6w

## BLANKS.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

directed. The operation of opening the head, however, advanced more rapidly than that of the abdomen, and the removal of the cranium discovered to the surprise of the operators and the spectators, a suffusion of blood in the organ and all the unequivocal marks of apoplexy, while the stomach and the other digestive organs were found to exhibit not the slightest indications of the presence of any poisonous substance.

The surprise, and probably in their excited state of mind against the supposed criminal—the disappointment, of the spectators was extreme. The result of the examination was however irresistible in proof that this death was occasioned by apoplexy, and not by poison, and the man's life was saved,—for it is scarce to be doubted that a jury would have convicted him upon the evidence of the circumstances which we have enumerated.

It will be asked, how is the circumstances of the sickness of the wife's relation, which was evidently caused by the meal which the man urged them so earnestly to take, to be accounted for?

It is explained by a singular fact, of which one or two other instances are known to have occurred. The beans, of which the meal was principally composed, had been baked in earthen vessels, and were allowed to grow cold; they had been kept long enough to have turned acid to a slight degree, and when they were placed in the oven to be reheated, the action of the acid on the sides of the jar, which was coated, and of which the sulphuret of lead is the chief ingredient, a poisonous substance was thus developed, and infused into the contents of the jar, and those eating beans were attacked with symptoms of illness more or less severe, according to the part of the jar from which the beans were taken of which they ate.

After this, it was not difficult to admit, that the arsenic found in the man's possession, might have been purchased for the destruction of rats, as he had constantly averred was the case.

We leave this statement, the authenticity of which may be confidently relied on, to the reflection of our readers. They can have little doubt, that had this individual been brought to trial, (as he would have been but for the interposition of the B. physician,) without the examination of the body, his life would have been sacrificed—few juries would have hesitated to convict him. It would have been one instance added to the many on record, of the danger of a reliance on mere circumstantial evidence, however strong, and the importance of thoroughness in the investigation of all questions of medical jurisprudence.

From the New York Evening City Gazette.

Great excitement seems to have been occasioned in Boston, by the late sudden and unexpected marriage of JOHN WINSLOW WHITMAN, esq. editor of the Bachelor's Journal. As we have the honor of belonging to that respectable class, called OLD BACHELERS, not from choice, by the way, but from necessity,—we regret, exceedingly, that an occurrence of the kind should have taken place; but we cannot believe, with many of our brother editors, that the eloquence of Major North could have induced this unfortunate young man to proceed to such an act of desperation. The following paragraph respecting him is from the "Bowyer of Test," a literary periodical published in Boston, and edited by Mrs. K. Whiting. A Ware, of whose reputation our readers are probably well acquainted.

"How have the mighty fallen!"—We learn that the great outbreak which has recently been erected in defense of celebrity, has by "Providence" been deprived of one of its most ornamental and strongest pillars. Let Sampson—the Philistines are upon thee! Thy ambrosial locks are short, and thou hast become weak as another man!" In short, the "Bachelors" of the "Bachelor's Journal."

It is a fact, that even a man, who had been sacrificed to the spell of "Power," and who whilom flourished in the grand and manly defence of "Bachelors," was now a weak and feeble creature.

We hope, however, that the case of this unfortunate man will be a warning to all who are tempted to follow in his footsteps.

It is an honor to our (the Spaniards') laws, that a man loses his testimony who can be proved once to have been drunk.



## MR. ADAMS.

From the Opelousas Gazette.

We call the attention of our readers to a few facts, connected with the life and public services of John Quincy Adams. We think when they are particularly perused and considered, not a doubt will remain upon the mind of any unprejudiced man, but that the president of the United States is one of the most republican and accomplished statesman of the age. The statements are made, in every instance, upon the authority of public records, and there is appended to the manuscript now before us, the certificate of a member of congress (inferior to none for his talents and character,) that the compilation from the documents is correct.

"It is asserted that Mr. Adams is an apostate Federalist. This charge is groundless; he was always a Republican, and never did apostate. The following is an authentic summary of facts. During the time General Washington was president, he appointed Mr. Adams in 1794, to a foreign embassy, and he did not return to the United States until 1801, after the election of Mr. Jefferson, and consequently did not partake of the party excitement of the intervening period. Upon his return, he was elected to the state senate of Massachusetts, in which, notwithstanding there was a large majority of Federalists, he pursued a mild, independent course, siding with the republicans who were members of that body. His first act was to endeavor to prevail upon the Federalists there to give the Republicans a due proportion of members in the council. He supported a bill to relieve a republican justice of the peace from penalties imposed by his political opponents. He voted and protested against the removal of the Republican Judges, and in all these acts, he was opposed by the Federal members, and acted with the Republicans. By his conciliatory course, he added much to the strength of the Republican party in Massachusetts. These acts took place in 1802. In 1803, Timothy Pickens, the Federal leader, was put in nomination by the Federalists of Massachusetts, as senator of the United States, and Mr. Adams was elected, and took his seat in the fall of 1803, and his first speech was in favor of the purchase of Louisiana, and said to be the ablest that was delivered; and believing with Mr. Jefferson, that an amendment to the constitution would be necessary previous to its admission into the Union, he proposed and advocated that amendment. During the same session of 1803, he gave an uniform support to Mr. Jefferson's administration, and received the unqualified approbation of the Republican press. He gave the same support at the succeeding session of 1804—at the next session of 1805—6, he voted with the Republican party, for the non-importation act, and moved to give the president power to punish foreign ministers, in consequence of the insult offered to Mr. Jefferson, by Coss Yuerger; at this session he took the lead in all measures for the protection of our sea-men and commerce. In 1806—7, he acted also with the Republicans in the measures adopted as to Burr's Conspiracy. He drafted the resolutions to sustain the government in the affair of the Chesapeake and Leopard, and was appointed by the Republican party in the Senate of the United States, chairman of the committee to raise an army, to equip the navy, and to fortify our harbours and sea coast, and to provide for an expected war with England. He was a member of the committee during the same session, which reported the embargo bill, and ably supported it, and every other measure to sustain the honor of his country, and was the confidential friend of Mr. Jefferson. It was at this session, that he made his celebrated report, recommending the expulsion of John Smith of Ohio, on account of the part he acted in Burr's conspiracy, and it was at this period, that he published his able vindication of the administration of Mr. Jefferson, in answer to Timothy Pickens's letter upon the embargo. By all these acts, Mr. Adams proved that he always was a Republican, and the warm supporter of Mr. Jefferson's administration. His conduct did not, about this time, please the then Federal legislature of Massachusetts, and they passed resolutions disapproving the measures advocated by Mr. Adams. He found himself delicately situated, and preferred resigning his seat, to continuing. These resolutions drew from him the following manly and independent letter, viz:

To the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Gentlemen: It was my endeavor, as I have conceived it my duty, while holding a seat in the senate of the union, to support the present administration in all measures, to preserve from seizure and depredation, the persons and property of our citizens, and to vindicate the rights essential to the independence of our country, against the unjust pretensions of all foreign nations.

Certain resolutions secretly passed by you, have expressed your disapprobation of measures, to which, under the influence of these motives, I gave my assent as far as the opinion of a majority of the legislature can operate, I cannot but consider these resolutions, as

enjoining upon the representatives of the state in congress, a sort of opposition to the National Administration, to which I cannot, according to my principles, concur. To give you an opportunity of placing in the senate of the United States, a member who may devise and enforce the means of relieving our fellow citizens from their present sufferings, without sacrificing the peace of the nation, the personal liberties of our seamen, and the neutral rights of our commerce, I now restore to you the trust committed to my charge, and resign my seat as a senator of the United States, on the part of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.  
Boston, 8th June, 1808.

Such was the devotion of the Republicans to Mr. Adams after his resignation, that upon the death of governor Sullivan, in the fall of 1808, they waited upon Mr. Adams, and solicited him to be their governor, but he with his usual magnanimity replied to the committee who waited upon him—"that he considered the situation justly merited by the Hon. Levi Lincoln, then Lieut. Governor, and that he could not consent to take a situation to which Mr. Lincoln was entitled." The distinguished Republican Lincoln was then put in nomination and elected.

Upon Mr. Madison's coming into office, (4th March, 1809,) Mr. Adams was sent as our Minister to Russia, when he ably represented his government until 1817, when Mr. Monroe came into office and recalled him to fill the second office under our government. During the time he was in Europe, he was occasionally sent on all important missions, where talents, firmness and integrity were necessary—and amongst the services rendered, were those at Ghent. General Jackson, in a letter to Mr. Monroe, expressed his high approbation of the appointment of Mr. Adams as his Secretary of State, for, in his letter of 18th March, 1817, he says, "You have made the best selection to fill the department of state, that could be made." In 1797, General Washington in speaking in a letter of Mr. Adams, said "John Quincy Adams is the most able and valuable character we have abroad, and in my mind, will prove himself the ablest of all the Diplomatic Corps."

These facts put at rest forever, the charge of apostasy and change of political opinions, by Mr. Adams, and prove that he always was, as he now is, a true Republican and friend to his country."

Copy of a letter from Dr. JAMES L. ARMSTRONG, author of "The Tennessean," dated "Davis's Mills, Bedford county, Tenn. 17th July, 1828.

In the 3d number of the Tennessean, I have said "that I was afraid of the daggers and pistols of Gen. Jackson's assassins." This has been verified. On yesterday, about 12 o'clock, four men rode up to my shop, got down, and went in. I was sitting in the front piazza of my dwelling house, and saw them. Supposing them to be men who might have business with me, I left the house unarmed and alone, and proceeded to my shop, almost 150 yards distant. The assassins had seated themselves in the back room of my shop, with their backs towards me, two being on each side of the door. As soon as I had entered and discovered who they were, I was convinced some outrage was intended. The assassins were by name, MALCOLM GILCHRIST, from Alabama; JESSE TAYLOR, from the Western District of Tennessee; and WILLIAM GILCHRIST and ARCHIBALD YELL, from Shelbyville, Tenn.

On casting my eyes around, I discovered that they were armed with large clubs; and also in the breast of several I could see the handles of clubs and pistols, especially the assassin Yell. This is the same Yell who is a member of our legislature, and figured as the Jackson bully at the last session. He is the same Yell, who certified for Parrish, that I was the author of "The Tennessean," and procured certificates against the character of John Woods. These fellows very soon produced a paper, which they said I must sign. Perceiving it was their object to force me to sign something disgraceful, I told them I was unarmed and alone, and that it was very unfair to be thus set upon in my own house. At this time I was standing near the back door of my shop, and had time to reflect, that there was a neighbour who lived about three hundred yards distant, across the creek, where there was some company, and also where I might procure arms to defend myself. I determined to risk being shot, rather than sign the paper, which I did not see, nor do I know its contents. Seeing me disinclined to look at the paper, one of them swore I should sign it, or he would—at this moment, believing from the movements of the party, that they certainly designed to assassinate me, I sprang out of the house, and retreated as fast I could toward Davis's Store—the assassins followed me rapidly. One of them, (Malcolm Gilchrist,) who lived in Alabama, had been selected to perform the deed. This fellow pursued me in front of the others, and in endeavoring to draw his pistol from

his breast, he dropped and lost it. The pistol has since been found, and was heavily loaded—and it is now in my possession. On the return of the assassins to their horses, a crippled youth who was near my shop, saw them looking for it, and heard the fellow say how he had lost it.

I was pursued across the river, and in attempting to climb the bank on the other side the two Gilchris overtook me and knocked me down with their clubs, and would surely have killed me if Mr. Davis and a number of other men had not come to my relief. I am old and have grand children—the assassins were all comparatively young men. I am bruised and mangled all over, and my head is cut to the skull, and am just able to hold my pen, and cannot do this subject justice, as I feel a considerable weight and concussion of the brain.

On last Monday morning I was in Shelbyville, procuring documents to write a No. on General Jackson's intimacy with Burr. This no doubt these fellows had heard, and it was determined to put me out of the way, or disgrace me. Thank God, they have not, as yet, done either. But I really consider myself in danger, and therefore suppose I shall be compelled to desist from giving information to the people, relative to Gen. Jackson. As a parting word, I ask my countrymen to pause and think before it is too late, what kind of a man they desire to make president.

JAMES L. ARMSTRONG.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Tennessee.

P. S. I have just seen a gentleman from Bedford county, who says that the physician called to the aid of Dr. Armstrong, represents his injuries as very serious.

Dr. James L. Armstrong, who has thus been attempted to be assassinated in Tennessee, is now, and has been for a number of years, an approved member of the Methodist Church, and is esteemed in his neighbourhood no less for his piety, than his catholic charity. Marylander.

The War.—Will the war now raging in the east of Europe be vindictive and sanguinary; or a mere parade of men and material to effect an object by intimidation? or a rare show of the young emperor of Russia? If the contest becomes serious, will it be confined to the present belligerents; or like wild-fire catch from nation to nation, till all Europe is again involved in commotion, and the repose of the new world is disturbed? These are questions asked, and not easily answered. From appearances it may be replied, but not with certainty, that the war will be brief and bloody; that the crescent will be humbled; and the contest will be confined to the existing belligerents. These appearances, however, present themselves to us through thick mists; and like other appearances in a fog, may be deceptive. There certainly were indications at the last dates, that the downfall of the Turk would not be so easily and speedily effected, as had been anticipated by their enemies; that those who moved the most slowly at first, would not be the most inefficient in the close of a contest; and that another sample of the common fate of invaders might be added to the list. That the sultan was endeavoring to collect a force to defend his empire was certain; and also that it was his intention to make a head of opposition to his invaders, on the theatre made memorable by the war events which occurred so recently as 1810—11; when a Russian army 200,000 strong, commanded by the renowned Kutusoff, after triumphantly passing the Danube and gaining numerous victories in Bulgaria, was compelled by the Turks, in defence of their altars and firesides, to re-cross that river, and eventually to retire within its own borders. What has been may be again. Still, it is admitted, that circumstances are now changed from what they were in 1811. The Turks then had 300,000 men in the field and passes—the Russians only 200,000. The latter have now 300,000 in Turkey, many of them veterans covered with decorations. What force the Turks can now muster is uncertain. Then the Turks had the command of the Black sea; now the Russians not only have the command of that sea, but as reported will receive the co-operation of an army from the east, flushed with recent success in Persia. Our conclusion then is, that the odds at the last dates were in appearance in favor of the success of Russia, should the Turk be left, as was probable, to carry on the war single-handed; but that it is on record, that the battle is not always to the strong, and that the way of the invader is hard. Boston Centinel.

Temperature of the Earth.—M. L. Cordier, in his essay read to the French Academy of Sciences, deduces, from his own observation and that of others, that the heat increases as we penetrate from the surface towards the centre of the earth, at about one degree Fahrenheit in 45 feet; that the heat of boiling water is found in our latitudes about a mile and a half below the surface; that, at the depth of sixty miles, the heat must be so intense as to keep such rocks as we see at the surface in a state of fusion, that the interior of the globe, in short, consists of a molten mass, encompassed by a solid crust or shell, about sixty miles in thickness.

The Newburgh Gazette contains the following particulars of an accident, calculated to excite sensibility to a high degree. The name of the man who commanded the tow-boat ought to be mentioned:—

On Tuesday evening, Peter Brown, his wife and three children, took passage at Catskill for Newburgh on board of one of the tow-boats attached to the steamboat New London. They put their children to bed and were eating their supper a short distance from them, when the father discovered that one of the boys, about eleven years of age, was absent. Search was immediately made which proved unsuccessful, and it was concluded that he must have walked overboard in his sleep. The father begged of the captain to put out a boat and endeavor to rescue him, but he was unfelicitously refused, and roughly told the distracted mother not to disturb the passengers with her cries, and when she landed bawled out to her, not to alarm the whole village.

Captain Ogden, of the sloop Decatur of Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, soon after passing the New London with tow-boats, thought he heard the cries of some one in distress, and despatched a boat to see what was the matter. After the boat had been gone some time it returned with a "fine Irish boy," about ten years old. The boy was taken from the water about three quarters of an hour after the sloop passed the steamboat. The boy says he went to bed with his mother in the tow boat, and that the first he knew afterwards, he was in the river—that his father, Peter Brown, was on his way to Newburgh in search of work at the paper-manufactories.

While humanity revolts at the unnatural conduct of the monster who could refuse to lend his aid to the wretched parents to rescue their child from death, it dwells with pleasure on the praise worthy exertions of Captain Ogden, who was prompted by the dictates of his own feeling to relieve a fellow creature in distress.

A Man drowned by a Cat.—The Weedsport (N. Y.) Advertiser, relates the following singular story, the incidents of which are stated to have occurred in the town of Cato, at Cross Lake:

A young man named Stockwell, son of a widow woman of that name living in the town, after repeated threats to kill a favorite cat belonging to the house, in order to vex his mother, at length undertook to carry them into execution. In the morning he took the cat and started with her into the woods, telling his youngest sister he was going to destroy it. They were absent until the afternoon, when the cat came home, apparently looking as though she had been in the water. But little was thought of the circumstance, however, until night, when the family finding the young man did not return, became alarmed. The next morning a party was constituted to go in search of him. They went through the woods diligently, and finally came to the body of water called the Cross Lake, when they discovered his clothes in a heap on the bank. A boat was procured, and they went off on the lake to make a search for his body, and it was discovered just rising to the surface of the water from the bottom. The face and shoulder of the young man were badly scratched, as if done by the claws of a cat, which taken in connexion with the object of his leaving home, left no doubt but that he was drowned in attempting to destroy the animal in the lake. The corpse was immediately removed to the house, where, it is stated, another proof was given of his unfortunate end being brought about by this animal: for the instant the body was brought into the house, the cat sprang towards it, as if determined to commit violence; and it was with difficulty it could be kept away. It is supposed that he took the cat off into the lake for the purpose of drowning her, when her resistance brought about the melancholy catastrophe.

Meadville, (Penn.) July 31.

We were not a little surprised at meeting with the following items of news, in the American Sentinel, ex-

tracted from the Washington Telegraph:—

"The Hon. Mr. Barlow writes under date Meadville, July 3d,

"This district, viz.—Erie, Warren, Crawford, Mercer and Venango counties, Penn. will give at least two thousand majority for Gen. Jackson."

A liberal allowance is at all times to be made for statements emanating from overheated partisans, on matters of election; but when a highly respectable individual, clothed with the official and responsible garb of a member of Congress, voluntarily obtrudes his opinions on the voice of the public, with a view to political effect, we have a right not only to examine their soundness, but to call upon him for the evidence upon which his averments are made. Will Mr. Barlow be pleased to point to any fact—any expression of popular feeling—by meetings—result of elections, or otherwise, to warrant the assurance thus given to Duff Green? We know of no such proof—we feel confident none such exists. But to test the matter another way; and in order that one, or rather both parties, with a few friends, may enjoy a little comfort after the heat of the contest is over, we propose to hazard with our worthy neighbour, 1st, a bottle of the best wine, that the electoral ticket favorable to Gen. Jackson will not have 2000 majority; 2d, another bottle that it will not have 1000 majority; 3d, another bottle that the majority of the votes of this congressional district will be given to the ticket favorable to the election of John Q. Adams. We are willing to go another, that Mr. Adams will obtain the electoral vote of Pennsylvania; and another, that he will be re-elected president of the United States. Crawford Messenger.

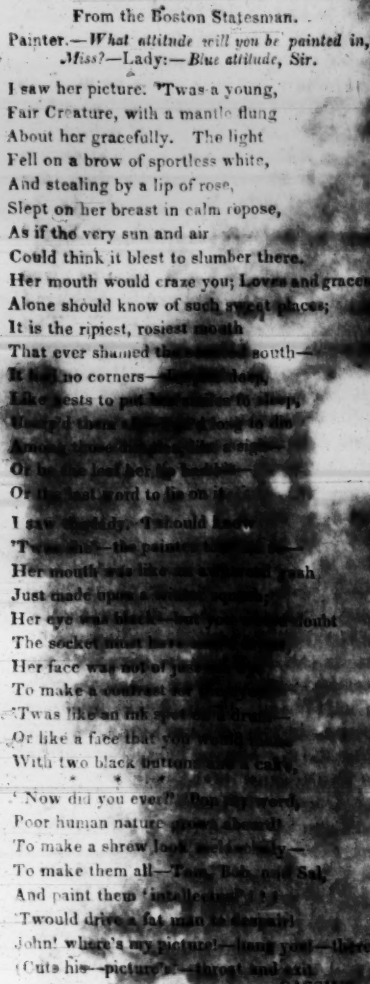
The Dutchman Outwitted.—The principal house at Madison, N. Y. is an ancient stone edifice, now, and for a generation past, occupied as a store or tavern. Its builder and late proprietor was the late M— G. S—n, esq. an ancient and somewhat eccentric Dutch denizen, who stood six feet in his shoes, weighed fifteen stone, and was in his way somewhat of a wag withal. The valley of the Kaatskill was chiefly settled by the Dutch; and the house of Mynheer was the principal place of resort for the Van Bokkels and Van Ordens and Van Der Spiegles of the neighbourhood to smoke their pipes and crack their jokes of long winter evenings, before their peaceful country was overrun by the Yankees, who have swarmed over this once happy region like the locusts of Egypt, equally hungry and destructive. It was the worthy host of huge dimensions, whom we have described, who was so grievously taken in once on a time in an encounter of wits with one of those keen eyed cunning Yankees, who prowl over the country seated on tin carts, with bags of feathers, or some other "notion," for their cushions. After some sporting and bantering between Mynheer and Jonathan, who had shown off some common slight of hand tricks with cards to the great astonishment of the "spoons" who were looking on, he, that is, the said Jonathan, declared that he could swallow his robust host! Notwithstanding that Jonathan had already played off several of his Yankee tricks which puzzled the good people exceedingly, yet this assertion was too great a mouthful for them to swallow, if the parlor could. A bet sufficient to moisten the throats of the whole company, was the consequence between the principal parties; though the landlord in proposing it, had no idea that his customer would accept, when, as he supposed, he must be certain of losing. Jonathan then directed that Mynheer should be divested of his coat and boots, and he stretched longitudinally upon the old oaken table which had stood in the bar room for half a century. These arrangements having been made, Jonathan voraciously seized upon the honest landlord's gouty great toe, which he pressed rather violently between his teeth, giving the good man a twinge which caused a writhing movement and a groan.—"Donder and blixem!" exclaimed Mynheer: "Yat de telli do ye pite me also vor?" "Why you darned great fool," said Jonathan, "you did'nt think I was going to swallow your whole did you? A burst of laughter proclaimed Jonathan the victor, and Mynheer had to pay the toast and toddy. N. Y. Com. Adv.

Large Turtle.—A Haverhill Turtle weighing 45 pounds, was caught on the morning of the 9th inst. by Mr. John Tillford, near the Rapids.









A modest man, if he is a great merit, is generally a person without a list of his own abilities; he is also capable of seeing his own defects, and duly appreciating the excellency of others; he does not obtrude himself on the notice of the world, but must be sought after; and when found, can hardly be made to believe he possesses the merit he is praised for, and takes it to be only a friendly compliment. He always speaks highly of others, and is afraid of doing himself even common justice, lest he should be thought too assuming. He is too low in his opinion to dare to solicit patronage, and humbly keeping his distance from society, he is soon neglected and forgotten. Being neglected by the world, he soon neglects himself, becomes a sloven, it may be, idle and dissipated, and a fine genius is lost to himself and mankind.—Now this often is the effect of too much modesty. There is a common trite saying, that you can't have too much of a good thing.—But every one will allow modesty to be a good thing, though I think the person alluded to has proved that he had too much. To try the subject on another ground, we will suppose him not to be so very modest, or I may call it, weak-headed and basillat. He ought to be too modest to take to himself any undue praise, but he ought to accept what he knows he is deserving of without arrogance, or even the appearance of it; he should neither be diffident nor assuming; in company he should show respect to others, and accept of that respect which is due to himself, and not dogmatically explain any subject, not even in his own occupation, but with deference to the opinion of others; deliver his own with gentleness and mildness, and rather give up a point than contend it. This man, I should think, would be called a modest man, and be esteemed and patronized by the world in general.

Now for the impudent man.—The impudent man, not having any of the embarrassments of the modest man, can dress well, as he will find almost any tailor will trust him if he promises prompt payment, which he will willingly do, though, at the same time, he is conscious he never intends it, but by sheer impudence obtains his end, and boldly enters into good and genteel society, where he speaks highly of his own merit, depreciates the merits of his superiors in the same profession or occupation, and is believed, particularly if he sings a good song or acts some monkey grimaces, and becomes the fiddle of the company, and is highly applauded.

Of course he gets their esteem, has many invitations, accepts them boldly, and possibly soon acquires a good patron, although he may, for doing many little dirty actions, deserve to practice a few steps on the tread mill, as that has become a most fashionable and highly approved dance, and of much greater utility to society.

take the matter, as requiring  
 highly confidential assistance,  
 promotes the idea that  
 you may have a confidential  
 confidence in him, and find a more  
 and a more confidential  
 act, than he is capable of. There  
 also, especially in the case of a  
 of the sins of pride, for he may not  
 have a friend to speak for him, and  
 others, another man, and he may be  
 ignorant of the law, which few know  
 minutely. There being such a glori-  
 ous uncertainty of it, that it fre-  
 quently depends on the tip of the  
 tongue of a skillful counsellor. Now  
 if impudence is a very useful ac-  
 complishment; for when the time is  
 expended in which they are to take their  
 lessons, and they become to be dis-  
 missed, the modest man hides his face, is  
 ashamed and broken hearted, while  
 the impudent man, with head erect and  
 face unblushing, boldly enters the  
 company of his old associates, laughs  
 at the fun, raises a laugh from all  
 about him, and soon becomes their  
 idol again. There is a possibility of  
 some one or two persons who will  
 neglect and despise him, but his im-  
 pudence bears him through all that.  
 The same tailor will trust him, the  
 same company receives him, and all  
 is forgotten. If he is industrious,  
 he gets business; if he is idle or lazy,  
 he gets threatened, so he has an op-  
 portunity either of getting work, or  
 sponging on his friends. He will live  
 by the name of the unfortunate man,  
 though he ought to think himself very  
 fortunate he was not transported;  
 and the world may think itself very  
 unfortunate in that he has not been  
 hanged.—But impudence being his  
 unerring guide, such is the world, he  
 may be a bright fellow, and either  
 by marriage or by gambling make a  
 fortune.

Torrignano had undertaken to carve a Madonna and child of the natural size. At the order of a Spanish Grandee, it was to be made after the model of one which he had already executed; and a promise was given him of a reward proportioned to the merit of his work. His employer (the Duke de Arcas,) was one of the first Grandees of Spain; and Torrignano, who conceived highly of his generosity, and well knew what his talents could perform, was determined to outdo his former work. He had passed a great part of his life in travelling from kingdom to kingdom in search of employment, and, flattering himself with the hope that he had now found a resting place after all his labors, the ingenious artist, with much pains and application, completed the work, and presented to his employer a matchless piece of sculpture, the utmost effort of his art. The Grandee surveyed the striking performances with great delight and reverence, applauded Torrignano to the skies, and, impatient to possess himself of the enchanting idol, forthwith sent to demand it. At the same time, to set off his generosity with a better display, he loaded two lacquies with the money; the bulk was promising, but when Torrignano turned out the bags and found the specie nothing but a parcel of brass maravedis, amounting to only thirty ducats, vexation upon the sudden disappointment of his hopes, and just resentment for what he considered as an insult to his merit, so transported him, that, snatching up his mallet in a rage, and not regarding the perfection, or (what was to him of more fatal consequence) the sacred character of the image he had made, he broke it suddenly in pieces, and dismissed the lacquies, with their load of farthings, to tell the tale. They executed their talent too well. The Grandee, in his turn, fired with shame, vexation and revenge, and assuming, or perhaps conceiving horror for the sacrilegious nature of the act, presented himself before the Inquisition and impeached the artist at that terrible tribunal. It was in vain that Torrignano urged the author over his own creation. Reason pleaded at his side, but Superstition sat in judgment. The decree was, *death with torture!* The Holy Office lost his victim, for Torrignano expired in prison, and not under the hands of the executioner.

The best formed constitutions that have yet been contrived by the wit of man, have, and will come to an end—because the “kingdoms of the earth have not been governed by reason.” The pride of kings, of nobles, and leaders of the people, who have all governed in their turns, have disordered the delicate frame, and thrown all into confusion. What then is to be done? Let divines and philosophers, statesmen and patriots, unite their

means to renovate the age, by opening the minds of men with the science of educating their little boys and girls—of inculcating in the minds of youth, the fear and love of the Deity, and universal philanthropy; and, in subordination to these great principles, the love of their country,—of instructing them in the art of self-government, without which they can never act a wise part in the government of society, great or small—in short, of leading them in the study and practice of the exalted virtues of the Christian system, which happily tends to subdue the turbulent passions of men, and introduce that golden age, beautifully described in figurative language—when “the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them.”

*Messrs. Editors.*—If the following anecdote of the father of our country, can be inserted in your paper, I shall think myself peculiarly fortunate in being in a small degree the means of transmitting to posterity this evidence of Washington's goodness of heart. For its authenticity many will vouch—I had it from one who was of the party on that memorable occasion:

During the time the American and British forces were quartered at West Chester county, near Yonkers, the honest families (women and children, for father's and sons who were able to bear arms, were forced to take a part in the struggle) were incessantly harassed with the visits of scouting parties.—About this time, an order was given to the soldiery, by an American General, to seize on all cattle and drive them to Head Quarters; and as an excuse for these rash proceedings, he said they were fattening for the British army. By this order, many hundred cows, &c. were driven to White Plains, leaving the poor families destitute of the means of life. Driven to a state of desperation, the women resolved to follow to Head Quarters and make known their complaint to the Commander in Chief in person.—When they had arrived at White Plains, their little army consisted of about two hundred honest matrons, determined to face him, by whose order they had been deprived of their property, but of whose feeling character, report had rightly informed them. When they came in sight of the encampment, they observed a man calmly standing against a post, silently looking at them as they approached the outward gate; he ordered his servant to inquire their business, when with one voice, they all answered, we want Gen. Washington! The stranger beholding an old lady of full four-score years, he requested her to approach him—she came to the piazza—he said, take a chair good mother and tell me know your grievances, for I am General Washington. The old lady told her tale with all the pathetic eloquence she was mistress of, which was no little, for it was a tale of truth, and brought tears from the General's eyes. After ending her story, he said, yes good mother you shall have redress, but in waiting so far you must want rest and food. In half an hour the large table in the Hall was groaning under good Roast Beef and Pudding. May every man in power have the justice and humanity of Gen. Washington. Two hours, ere the sun set, saw the goodly group of female heroes returning to their homes, following their regained property.

*Thoughts.*—He who would attain knowledge must stoop to drink of its fountain.

A noble heart is like pure wine, grows richer and mellowed and stronger with age. It is only a weak spirit and an ignoble temper that turns sour with years and sorrow.

He that would do well in any course of life, must *take up the cross*. The man of fashion, the man of feeling, the courtier, the rustic, the proud philosopher and the meek christian alike must bear the cross.

Religious faith may be compared to a mountain spring, whose source is high above the impurities of life, and which descends thence to the most humble walks of duty, cool and soft, to wash the tear from the eye and the sullies of earth from the brow.

Human nature like a kaleidoscope, presents a new combination every look you take at it.

Charity (says Pascal, I think,) does not require of us that we should not see the faults of others, but that we should avoid all needless and

**Maxim.**—Never contend with any man. If he is stronger than yourself, contention is folly, if weaker, it is indignity.

The lightning which rends the rock reveals the mines; any event from which I can extract good or pleasure ceases to be a misfortune and what may open a source of enjoyment to you should not be deemed an evil. Let us therefore be careful how we pronounce others unfortunate, or imagine ourselves so. When apparent calamities fall upon us we should examine them closely and patiently: we may find them of an entirely opposite character. Theills of life generally bear a worse name than they deserve, and the goods of it frequently, like some foreign coins, have no value but that acquired by their denomination.

Men frequently say that good actions to be truly good and honorable, should be done secretly. It is a false idea, and arises generally from an envious disinclination to contemplate the good actions of others. Indeed the world would lose a great part of the benefit of exalted deeds by the concealment of them—the influence of their example.—Surely if any species of vanity is venial, it is that of displaying to mankind an example of virtue and usefulness.

Some have sense in their heads,  
but 'tis like a reel in a bottle; there  
is no getting it out, and one cannot  
imagine how the devil it got in.

It is now more than two centuries since Ahatsistari, was numbered among the warriors of the Huron nation. He was without comparison the most distinguished of the Chiefs who sustained the fortunes of this his tribe, against the arms and the treacheries of the Iroquois.

To occupy such a rank, with such a nation was no mean praise:—for we are told that in industry, in a genius fruitful of resources, in bravery and in eloquence, the Hurons or Yendats surpassed all the tribes of the North American Continent. It is true that Charlevoix accuses them of 'consummate treachery,' and says that this nation united higher virtues with greater vices than any other of the Indian tribes. But it may well be questioned whether what he calls treachery is *Melus an Virtus*, at all events it is not for us white men to accuse this cheated and ruined race of want of good faith. We ought not to add insult to injury. When the French first settled in Canada, the Yendat nation comprised 40,000 souls and occupied the fairest portion of the North American Continent. In the time of Charlevoix the most extraordinary romantic stories were told of the feats of Ahatsistari, and though he himself does not give entire credence to them, yet he admits that this was a most distinguished man. At Lorette at this day the old men tell you many wonderful stories of him.

He had long resisted the introduction of Christianity and zealously maintained the ancient usages and the religion of his ancestors. There were circumstances favourable however to the introduction of Christianity.

To a superior mind like that of Abatsistari the vulgar superstitions of his own nation could not be otherwise appreciated but at their true value, and he must soon have felt the superior purity and wisdom of the dispensation which the pious missionaries inculcated a knowledge of. He solicited from them the rite of Baptism, which the Priests deferred from time to time, and at last at a general meeting he was asked the reasons which induced this change in him. His answer was as follows:

Brother, my mind was filled with this thought before you came hither from the other side of the great lake. I have often encountered great dangers, and have been saved when all the warriors accompanied me, fell around me like leaves of the trees in the autumn. I said then to myself surely some powerful invisible Being protects the days of Ahatsistari, and I could never bring myself to believe that that Being was not infinitely superior to the Beings which were adored by us red men. I never could believe the tales which are recounted amongst us of demons, and scarcely had I heard the name of the God of the Christians than I felt that it was he to whom I had been so often indebted for my life and liberty. Obstinate as I was, I appeared to you, to the customs and traditions of my nation. I was, nevertheless, within impelled to adore him alone, and if I have deferred so long

to follow this inclination of my heart, it has been because I wished to inform myself fully before I declared my determination. At the very time I appeared least disposed to listen to you, I never commenced any enterprise without recommending myself to the God of the Christians, and placed in Him all my trust for a long time past. I have addressed myself to Him every morning, and to Him I attribute all my success in war and in the chase. I now ask baptism in His name, that He may have mercy upon me after my death."

Ahatsistari was baptised, and the Yendat warriors soon followed the example of their favourite Chieftain. This event took place in 1642, and according to father La Croix, he died in 1644, in time to be spared the sight of the miseries which his nation was destined to suffer from their great rival the confederation of the six nations.

Goon, in his Book of Nature, in a Lecture "on the external sense of animals," relates the following facts:—A carrier pigeon has been brought in a bag from Norwich to London, a distance of 129 miles; and having been let off with a letter tied round its neck, from the top of St. Paul's, has returned home through the air, in a straight line, in four or five hours. A Newfoundland Dog, which was brought from Plymouth to London by water, having got loose, ran home 216 miles, with a speed so rapid as to prove that his course must have been nearly in a straight line, though every inch of it was unknown to him. Neither of these cases of instinct is more extraordinary than the following, which was related to us by a gentleman of this city, who says that he bought a coop of Pigeons of Mr. D——, for cabin use, on a voyage to the West Indies, and that by some accident, in latitude 40°, the coop was broken and the pigeons rose into the air, above the mast head of the vessel, and after fluttering about in a flock for a few moments, took a course to Montauk Point, with as much accuracy as he should have done by his compass; had he been bound thither himself. The flock arrived at their native pigeon house, in Dr. D.'s garden, at six o'clock, P. M. the same day. *Norwich Cour.*

A few mornings ago an up country Cracker, "half horse, half alligator, and a little touched with the snapping turtle," went into one of our stores under the Bluff, and called for a glass of *Anti Fog*, which he had no sooner despatched, than he retired into the back part of the store. Sometime afterwards, the storekeeper, wondering what business he could have there, went in search of him: and on looking into one of his *salt bins* found the fellow curled up like a rattlesnake, and nearly buried in the salt. When asked what he was doing there, he replied that he had been in Darien ten days, that he had not had a *single fight*, and was afraid he would *spoil*. Upon being routed, he stretched himself, and sung out, "hurra for Jackson," and swore he could flog *any thing of his inches* that ever walked upon a Pole Boat.

**NATHANIEL J. PALMER** has just received from Philadelphia, and opened for sale at the Edinburgh Book Store, opposite the Post Office, a new and additional supply of Books and Stationery, many of which have never before been offered for sale in this place. Among the supply are the following:

St. Valentine's Day, or the Fair Maid of Perth, Walter Scott's last novel,  
Ann Allan,  
Irving's Life of Christopher Columbus, a new work, in 3 vols.  
Henry's Exposition of the New Testament, a new and valuable work, in 2 vols.  
Hume's History of England, with Bisset's and Smollet's continuations, 9 vols.  
Blue Stocking Hall, a new novel,  
The American Chesterfield, a valuable work for young people,  
Hibber's Travels, 2 vols.  
Tales of a Grandfather, by Walter Scott,  
Virginia House Wife,  
Religious Discourses, by Walter Scott,  
Spark's Life of Ladyard,  
Fichet on Life and Death,  
Family Bibles,  
The Devil on two Sticks,  
Buck's Theological Dictionary,  
History of Man, a new work, in 2 vols.  
Deween on Females,

besides many others too tedious to mention. Also, New Music for the Piano, Buckenham Boards, Chess Men and Boards, Patent Boxes, Drawing Paper, Writing, Letter, Printing and Hatter's Paper, and almost every article in the stationery line; all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers. All orders, when fully received and punctually attended to. Additional supplies shortly expected.

**T**HE firm of S. S. CLAYTON & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them will present them to J. Webb for settlement, and those indebted will make payment to the same.

August 14.